

species but also notes on their food and nesting habits, with special reference to "the economic importance of the various species." This 'Bulletin,' like the others of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, is distributed "free to all newspapers in the State, and to such individuals interested in farming as may request it." It is thus intended to be educational in a broad sense. While, unlike several other recent State publications on ornithology, it does not attempt to give descriptions of the species, it contains numerous excellent illustrations of prominent types of most of the leading groups, taken (with permission of the publishers) from Dr. Coues's well-known 'Key to North American Birds.' While perhaps scarcely a model in point of literary execution, it contains a vast amount of information especially valuable to the people of Michigan, and much that is of interest to ornithologists at large, particularly as regards the distribution of a large number of species within the State.

The number of species attributed to the State is 332, but of these a number are admitted provisionally, and with expressions of doubt as to their actual occurrence. The list is thus not a hard-and-fast list of birds strictly known to have been taken in the State, but includes a number of improbable records, as notably the six species of Alcidae. It would have been better to have excluded all such from the main list and to have made of them a separate, tentative list. Yet, as the alleged evidence is always given 'for what it may be worth,' the real facts in the case are apparent. In the 'Introduction' 21 other species are mentioned as having been recorded from Michigan, but upon unsatisfactory evidence. Yet several of them are as likely to occur as stragglers as are a number of the doubtful ones which are retained and formally enumerated as a part of the list.

In the quite extended annotations there is often much reiteration, and not unfrequently statements by different authorities that are directly contradictory, which must be the source of some bewilderment to the inexperienced student.

The list proper is preceded by a transcript of all the Michigan game laws relating to birds, and by a very full bibliography of Michigan ornithology, the latter alone occupying 14 closely printed pages; there is also a full index giving both the vernacular and technical names. As already said, the work is well adapted for the chief end in view, and is besides a welcome contribution to the literature of North American ornithology.—
J. A. A.

Averill's List of the Birds of Bridgeport, Conn.¹—Mr. Averill's List is "intended to include all species of birds known to occur in a wild state within ten miles of Bridgeport." Many species are admitted from Linsley's well-known 'Catalogue of the Birds of Connecticut,' as recorded from

¹List of Birds | found in the vicinity of | Bridgeport, Connecticut. | — | Prepared for the | Bridgeport Scientific Society | by | C. K. Averill, Jr. | — | January, 1892. | — | Bridgeport, Conn.: | Buckingham & Brewer, Printers. | 1892.—8vo., pp. 19.

Stratford, and several others are taken from Dr. Merriam's 'Review of the Birds of Connecticut,' on the basis of their known occurrence at Milford. In the main, however, the List is based on the author's own observations, and those of a few fellow-observers, whose names are given in the List. The writer says that "no species has been admitted on unreliable evidence," and a careful examination of the List indicates that it has been prepared with excellent judgment and great care. The number of species recorded as actually known to occur in the immediate vicinity of Bridgeport is 246, all of which are briefly annotated, explicit data being given for the more notable rarities.—J. A. A.

Summer Birds of Greene County, Pa.—Mr. J. Warren Jacobs has just issued a carefully annotated list¹ of the summer birds of Greene Co., Pa. The list gives about 90 species as breeding in the county, and several others are mentioned as found there during the breeding season. The author says he has "aimed to give a correct list of birds found during the breeding season, and to describe, briefly, the localities frequented by the birds, and to state, where sufficient data has been gathered, the nesting date and the number of eggs composing the complement." Greene County, Pennsylvania, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, and includes an area of about 600 square miles, the elevation nowhere much exceeding 1200 feet. The list thus relates to a region of which we previously knew little except inferentially, and being restricted to the breeding season, gives most important information respecting the character of its fauna. A similar list for almost any locality south of the latitude of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Plains, would be a most welcome addition to our knowledge of the breeding ranges of many species of our birds, and form a valuable contribution to faunal literature.—J. A. A.

Nutting's Zoölogical Explorations on the Lower Saskatchewan River.¹

—Mr. Nutting's 'Report' of nearly 60 pages records the results of two months' work, in July and August, 1891, by himself and Messrs. Frank Russel and A. G. Smith, on the Lower Saskatchewan River. Although general collections were made, mammals and birds received particular attention, 38 pages of the 'Report' being devoted to birds (pp. 247-286). Besides an annotated list of 104 species, —all taken between July 6 and August 25, and hence assumed to be "summer residents,"—several pages are devoted to a discussion of the cause of migration, and several

¹ Summer Birds [of] Greene County, [Pennsylvania.] By [J. Warren Jacobs, [Waynesburg, Pa.] — [Waynesburg, Pa.,] — [Republican Book and Job Office.] — [1893.—8vo., 15 pp.

¹ Report on Zoölogical Explorations on the Lower Saskatchewan River. By C. C. Nutting. Bull. Laboratories of Natural History of the State University of Iowa, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 1893, pp. 235-293.